CLAIMS

1. Method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network comprising a control domain handling session control and a bearer domain handling media flow, which method comprises the following steps:

- Storing in a database (LI-DB) in the control domain, identification of a first subscriber (A) for which monitoring is desired;

- setting up a connection between the first subscriber (A) and a second subscriber (B); characterised by

- re-routing said media flow between the subscribers, via a dedicated server function (LI-S) in the bearer domain;

- monitoring the media flow that passes the server function (LI-S).

2. Method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network according to claim 1, which method comprises the following further step:

- sending an indicator (FLAG) from the control domain to the bearer domain indicating that the media flow that involves the first subscriber (A) is to be monitored.

3. Method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network according to claim 2, which method comprises the following further step:

- sending an address to the server function (LI-S) from the control domain to the bearer domain.

4. Method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network that comprises a control domain and a bearer domain, whereby session control is handled in the control domain and media flow is handled in the bearer domain, which method is *characterised* by re-routing of a media flow session for which monitoring is desired, via a fixed location (LI-S), which location is independent by change of location of subscribers involved in the media flow, which method comprises monitoring of the media flow when it passes the fixed location (LI-S).

5. Method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network according to claim 4, which method comprises the following further steps:

- storing in a database (LI-DB) in the control domain, identification of a first subscriber (A) for which monitoring is desired;
- setting up a connection between the first subscriber (A) and a second subscriber (B);
- routing said media flow between the subscribers (A, B) via the fixed location (LI-S) in the bearer domain.

6. Method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network according to claim 4 or 5, comprising the following further step:

- sending an indicator (FLAG) from the control domain to the bearer domain indicating that the media flow that involves the first subscriber (A) is to be monitored.

7. Method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network according to any of claim 4 to 6, comprising the following further step:

- Setting up a three-part conference between the two involved subscribers (A and B) and a monitoring function (LEMF), which monitoring function is a listener only function.

8. Method for monitoring media flow in a telecommunication network according to any of claims 4-7, comprising the following further step:

- exchanging an address to the dedicated server function (LI-S) against a pseudo address, to hide the routing of the media flow via the server function (LI-S) for the involved subscribers (A and B).

9. Arrangement to monitor media flow in a telecommunication network comprising a control domain handling session control and a bearer domain handling media flow, which arrangement comprises:

- means for storing in a database (LI-DB) in the control domain, identification of a first subscriber (A) for which monitoring is desired.

- means for setting up a connection between the first subscriber (A) and a second subscriber (B);

- means for sending an indicator (FLAG) from the control domain to the bearer domain indicating that the media flow that involves the first subscriber (A) is to be monitored;

- means for re-routing said media flow between the subscribers, via a server function (LI-S) in the bearer domain;

- means for monitoring the media flow that passes the server function (LI-S).

10. Arrangement to monitor media flow in a telecommunication network according to claim 9, comprising:

- means for setting up a three-part conference between the two involved subscribers (A and B) and a distribution function (DF), where the distribution function is a listener only function.

11. Arrangement to monitor media flow in a telecommunication network according to any claims 9 or 10, comprising:

- means for exchanging an address to the dedicated server function (LI-S) against a pseudo address, to hide the routing of the media flow via the server function (LI-S) for the involved subscribers (A and B).